

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1802.

From London Papers.

JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman, late of Glasgow, to his father.

At ten o'clock, A. M. departed from the grand vizier's camp near Jaffa, with a guard of six Turks, on a journey to Jerusalem. At half past ten passed through the small village of Yoad. About twelve arrived at Ramah, where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, and received an additional guard of six Arabs. Continued our journey till we arrived at an Arab village named Alobar, where we baited our horses. At three, P. M. passed the ruins of an old town, called Geba, formerly a town belonging to the Philistines. At four entered the passes that lead into the mountains. At nine arrived at a village called Filistère, where we baited, and about midnight reached the gates of Jerusalem, which were shut.

Jerusalem is situated on an exceeding high hill, like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by mountains of very difficult access. It is encompassed with a high wall, having square towers, about thirty feet asunder, and is in circumference about three miles. Three o'clock A. M. had leave from the pacha for the gates to be opened for our admission, when we were conducted to the Greek Convent, and retired to rest.

About ten we waited on the Turkish governor, and received permission to visit the remarkable places mentioned in scripture.—There being an English interpreter, with an English translation of the Bible, he explained every particular place as we passed, and we particularly found that the description of the city, as mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, was very correct. We rode out of the city to Mount Zion, on which, further to the eastward, stands a handsome Turkish mosque, formerly a Christian convent, and which is built on the spot where Christ ate the pass-over with his disciples.—From thence we descended into the valley of Jehoshaphat, at the entrance of which is the well where the sick and lame were healed by our Saviour. In the valley we passed through two large caves in the rock, in which according to tradition, the concubines of King Solomon used to dwell. A little to the westward of the cave, is the sepulchre of Zacharias; and a few paces farther is the spot on which the temple was built; but no traces of the building at present exist, though they flew a vast heap of rubbish near the spot that was formerly part of the temple.—Farther to the eastward is the sepulchre of Madona. From this place we ascended Mount Olives, at the foot of which Judas betrayed his master. At the top of the mount is the church of Ascension. From the church we were shown the place where the apostles were sitting and walking (St. Luke, chap. 24, and St. John, chap. 10,) when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection; and where they stood when they saw him ascend to Heaven. West of the city, about a mile, are two sepulchres where the kings of Judah were buried, and in these are several apartments, about 14 feet square. Thus ended the second day.

On the 3d day we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, passed by a convent at some distance to the westward, which is the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds, close to which is the ground where the French encamped in their first crusade, when they invested Jerusalem. Soon after we passed the tomb of Rachel, where Ramoth Gilead formerly stood, and which is about one mile north of Bethlehem. At Bethlehem we were conducted to a convent of the order of Franciscans, built on the spot where the wise men of the east assembled to make their offerings to our Saviour. In the chapel of the convent is the spot where Christ was born, and the place where the manger stood on which he was laid. After this we were shown the grotto of Joseph, and many other sacred curiosities too numerous to mention.

There is a small sepulchre where the children that were slain by Herod are entombed; likewise the sepulchre and study of St. Jerome. From Bethlehem we went to the village of St. John, the birth place of St. John the Baptist, where there is a convent and a very handsome church, erected on the very spot where he was born, over which is this inscription, *Hic Precursor Domini Natus Est.*

Seven o'clock we returned to Jerusalem, went accompanied by one of the monks to see the church of the sepulchre, built by Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine. In the church are four chapels belonging to the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches, all of which are handsomely ornamented, but the Armenian most particularly so. In the church is the sepulchre where our Saviour was buried, with a small dome over it, in which dome an immense number of lamps were kept constantly burning. We were then shown the place where our Saviour was scourged, and the very identical pillar of stone to

which he was bound, and the place where the cross was concealed, till discovered by Helena, and the hole in which the cross is said to have stood at the crucifixion. The inside of the church is handsomely inlaid with tortoise shell and mother of pearl, and has a very noble appearance.

We left the church, and visited many other remarkable places in and about Jerusalem, and particularly the house, from the roof of which David fell in love with Bathsheba, while bathing, which is now the residence of the Turkish Cadi.

The Turkish governor resides in a strong house, built on the spot where Pontius Pilate had a house. In the evening after being regaled with coffee and a pipe, took our leave of the governor, and at 5 o'clock in the morning departed with our guides from Jerusalem, and arrived at Jaffa in the evening, after a very pleasant ride.

The 42d Highland regiment, quartered at Winchester and Southampton, since their return from Egypt, speak highly of the kindness and respect shown by the inhabitants of these towns to both officers and men; to use their own language, "they behave to us like brothers"—an acknowledgement truly honourable on both sides. Indeed, of this corps, several circumstances might be related to evince that they are no less remarkable for their exemplary conduct in private life than their gallantry in the field, and never admit a bad man into the regiment, were he the finest that ever stepped. It is rather laughable, that some of the French prisoners, taken on the 21st of March at Alexandria, observed, that they should not have come off so badly on that day had it not been for the *petticoat men* with the *painted stockings*.

Count Woronzow, who left this country some time ago, for Russia, arrived at Cologne on the 21st ult. and continued his route to Petersburg.

We have more than once heard the epithet of *fortunate* applied to Mr. Addington as a minister, and of *unfortunate* to Mr. Pitt. Wise men will be as little disposed to adopt the one term as the other, in their invidious application. By mere events, except as far as they were necessarily the effects of public measures, no statesman was ever yet fairly estimated. That many untoward circumstances, which no human prudence could perhaps have averted, marked the latter years of Mr. Pitt's administration, and thwarted his wisest measures; we are by no means disposed to deny; but what he could not prevent will never efface the recollection of the splendid services which, in the course of a long and brilliant administration, he actually rendered to his country. As to Mr. Addington, we suspect that it must be to him a matter of perfect indifference what term may be applied to his administration, so long as the result of his efforts in a most arduous and trying situation, shall prove to be an increase of happiness and prosperity to the country whose affairs he was called upon to direct.

Saturday's post conveyed to major-general Bowater, colonel commandant of the Plymouth division of marines, the welcome news of his majesty's gracious intention to constitute the marine corps, by the style and title of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, as a testimony of his majesty's perfect approbation of the conduct of this truly valuable body of men, by land and sea during the late arduous contest.—In the evening the marine barracks were most brilliantly illuminated, and the corps fired three excellent volleys on the occasion. Their colours, so often bravely defended, were deservedly dressed with laurel, live oak and olive branches. A grand dinner was given at the mess room, at which genuine mirth, tempered with sobriety, reigned for several hours. The toasts and sentiments were quite appropriate to the business of the day.

The royal marine cloathing, which was faced with white, is now ordered to be changed to blue; but the alteration is not to take place till his majesty's birthday.

Major-general Eyre Coote, who was second in command to lord Hutchinson, in Egypt, is by his majesty's express command to be rewarded for his gallant services, with the order of the Bath, with which he will be invested on his return from Ireland.

By an edict of the police of Paris, it is forbidden to such servants of foreigners as wear epaulets of gold or silver, to wear also laced cocked hats. The order originated in the following circumstance:—A few nights since, at the theatre Feydeau, an officer entering a box, found before him two persons in laced blue coats, epaulets, and *chapeaux à la Française*, also trimmed with gold lace. Between the actor, he asked to what regiment they belonged. Being dissatisfied with their answers, he reprimanded them for their assumption. A disturbance ensued, and in the end, they proved to be the servants of the Neapolitan ambassador. The object of this ordinance, which was issued

in consequence, is to prevent the possibility of such a mistake in future.

The old pictures belonging to the cathedral of St. Dennis, have been replaced, and the galleries and siles are resplendent with the rich tapestry of the Gobelins.

The class of moral and political science of the French institute, has resolved that a gold medal, of five hexagrams, shall be given to the author of the best essay on the following question, to be delivered in before the 6th of April, 1803:—"What has been the influence of the Reformation of Luther on the Political Situation of the different States of Europe, and on the Progress of knowledge."

The class of literature and fine arts has proposed this question—"What is the influence of painting on the arts of commercial industry? What advantage does the state derive from this influence, and what may be still farther expected from it?" The same class has also proposed the following subject:—"A critical examination of the Greek and Latin authors who have written upon Egypt, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades." The prizes for the best essays upon these two questions are to be of the same value as that given by the class of moral and political science.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, to encourage an institution, which promises to become not only a lasting benefit to the citizens of Philadelphia, but to the public in general, have granted the state-house for a display of the museum.

The subscriber has now, at considerable expense, so arranged the various natural subjects composing his museum, that they may be seen to much greater advantage than heretofore, one of the rooms being 100 feet in length.

There cannot be a better mode, to diffuse a general knowledge of the various animals of this and other countries, than by preserving specimens, disposed in systematical order. It is obvious to every one, who has thought on the subject, that more accurate knowledge can be acquired in a few hours, by examining a well chosen collection of minerals or other subjects, disposed in a good classical arrangement, than can otherwise be had in years of hard study. Nature is uniform in all her works, and the Great Creator has stamped certain characters on every order of beings; that distinguish them from each other; and the more we know of these laws, the more we must admire the wisdom and beneficence of the Divine Author. The establishment of a museum of the works of nature and art, is of vast importance, and deserving of the encouragement of all good men. I therefore solicit the citizens of the United States to aid my labours, and in a few years more, we may reasonably hope this will become a great seminary of useful knowledge, branching out with infinite splendour, and be a continual source of much wisdom and virtue.

Although so extensive a repository as is here contemplated embracing specimens of all that is found in the AIR, EARTH and SEAS, cannot be well supported in each of the states, yet those who should attempt making collections, may here receive lessons of improvement; and Philadelphia being a central situation, will be visited by citizens of the other states. It would thus diffuse rays of light to the most distant parts of the union. Books on Natural History are a desirable appendage to this institution, to compare description with nature; learn the economy and manners of various animals; to illustrate what is worthy of remembrance, and to correct false opinions.

Models of implements, and machines, useful in agriculture and manufactures, as well as specimens of natural productions of every description, will be thankfully received, and carefully deposited in a manner to preserve their use, in the best mode that can be devised, by

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, June 26, 1802.

Commanders of vessels and Americans travelling abroad, can do much towards enriching the museum from foreign countries.

June 30,

A remarkable instance of longevity.

DIED, lately at Bristol in Pennsylvania, a female slave named AARON, aged 116 years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that city until the winter ten years old, when her master removed her to Dan's ferry, in which neighbourhood she continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness; and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the bear

the forest, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a sensible intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which she retained to the last, she would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the city and country; hence, her conversation became peculiarly interesting, especially to the immediate descendants of the first settlers, of whose ancestors she often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Story, James Logan, and several other distinguished characters of that day.

During a short visit which she paid to Philadelphia, last fall, many respectable persons called to see her, who were all pleased with her innocent cheerfulness, and that dignified deportment, for which, (tho' a slave and uninstructed) she was ever remarkable.

In observing the increase of the city, she pointed out the house next to the Episcopal church, to the southward in Second-street, as the first brick building that was erected in it, and it is more than probable, she was right, for it bears evident marks of antiquity. The first church she said was a small frame that stood where the present building stands, the ceiling of which she could reach with her hands from the floor.

She was a worthy member of the Episcopal society, and attended their public worship as long as she lived. Indeed, she was so zealous to perform this duty, in proper season, that she has often been met on horseback, in a full gallop, to church, at the age of 95 years.

The veneration she had for the Bible, induced her to lament, that she was not able to read it; but the deficiency was in part supplied by the kindness of many of her friends, who, at her request, would read it to her, when she would listen with great attention, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her living, and so careful to keep to the truth, that her veracity was never questioned—her honesty was also unimpeached, for such was her master's confidence in it, that she was trusted at all times, to receive the ferriage money for upwards of forty years.

This extraordinary woman retained her hearing to the end of her life, but her sight began to fail gradually, in her ninety-sixth year, without any other visible cause than from old age. At one hundred she became blind, so that she could not see the sun at noon day.

Being habituated from her childhood to constant employment, her last master kindly excused her from her usual labour; but she could not be idle, for she afterwards devoted her time to fishing at which she was very expert, and even at this late period, when her sight had to entirely left her, she would frequently row herself out into the middle of the stream, from which the feldom returned without a handsome supply of fish for her master's table.

About the one hundred and second year of her age her sight gradually returned and improved so far that she could perceive objects moving before her, though she could not distinguish persons.

Before she died, her hair became perfectly white, and the last of her teeth dropped from her head at the age of 116 years.

When we consider how susceptible this poor woman was of right and wrong, and notice the hardships she endured for eighty years (forty of which at least, she was steadily employed in ferrying carriages, horses, and passengers, over a wide and rapid river) it is wonderful that she so long retained any vigour of body or mind; but a strong constitution, and above all the sustaining power of religion, which she felt and enjoyed, enabled her to bear the severest trials, without complaining—trusting in hope, that a glorious day of liberty would be her happy and last enjoyment, when her great Lord and Master should see meet to loosen the fetters that were rivetted upon her, in this world, by the injustice, rapacity, and cruelty of man.

CAMDEN, (S. C.) June 1.

Meeting at the Wexhaws.

For the information of our readers, some of whom may be anxious to be made acquainted with the particulars respecting a general meeting of Christians of various denominations, lately held at the Wexhaw settlement in this state, we have selected the following from verbal information of gentlemen, who were eye-witnesses of the whole, and of whose veracity the public may rest assured.

There were present on the meeting ground not less than twenty-one divines, viz. eleven of the presbyterian, five of the baptist, and five of the methodist denomination. Upwards of 6000 people from different states and counties were assembled; the number of waggons, carts and carriages is estimated at 200. Preaching was commenced on Friday in the afternoon, by Samuel Eusebius McCorkle, D. D. of the presbyterian denomination, residing near Salisbury, N. C. The exhortations lasted day and night with very little intermission. Upwards of 200 were supposed to be struck many of them to the ground. The most perfect union appeared amongst the different denominations, and the works of the Divine Spirit were manifestly displayed before the eyes of all present. No description can be given equal to the transactions of the meeting; a general solemnity appeared during the time.

Another meeting similar to the aforesaid, is appointed on the Hanging Rock, on the 25th inst. at

which place a number of divines of different denominations are expected to meet, and which is intended to continue for a number of days.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

A NEW FARMER'S OIL.

Pure vegetable oil for lamps, procurable in the northern, middle, and southern parts of America.

The Palma Christi, or Castor oil plant is raised in the West-India islands with such ease and such profit, as to produce from 100 to 150 gallons of the oil from a single acre of the land! It has been cultivated and has produced well in Pennsylvania, and will probably to the north and to the south. The medicinal uses of it are well known in all our families, being a familiar and excellent cathartic, or purgative dose. But its value as a substitute for impure animal or fish oil, to light close rooms, or public halls is of great consequence to economy, comfort, and health. Bottles of good castor oil, containing less than a quart, are sold from 100 to 125 cents.—The oil is easily extracted by pressure like linseed, or by pouring upon the nuts scalding water, in which case the nuts remain in the water, and the oil, floating on the top, is skimmed off. For use within the year or in lamps, the latter method will do very well; but if the oil is to be kept a long time, free from rancidity, the mode by pressure is much to be preferred. In both cases the nuts must be well broken.

A FARMER'S NEW DYE STUFF.

Our northern farmers are concerned to know the important fact, that large quantities of rhubarb are raised in the island of Great-Britain, and it is therefore certain that it may be raised in the northern as well as the southern and middle states. It is said to be a valuable yellow dye stuff, and it is added that it is pleasant to eat. It is made into puddings and pies. As yellow dye stuff for our increasing millions of southern cotton, it merits particular attention.

July 5.

A letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, (Scotland) to his correspondent in this town (Trenton) states, that "the BOX made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk," which was presented by the earl of Buchan to the late general Washington, with a request that he would pass it, on the event of his decease, to the most deserving character in this country, but which was returned to his lordship, is now in the hands of an American gentleman at Edinburgh, for the purpose of being transmitted to Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, agreeably to his lordship's determination. [Tren. Fed.]

David Forrester, lately executed for the murder of capt. Piggot, of the Hermione, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off:—"That he went into the cabin, and forced capt. Piggot overboard through the port while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck, and found the first lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support; he took hold of him and assisted in throwing him overboard alive—and he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first took hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ship, that lieutenant Douglas could not be found—he took a lantern and went into the gun room, and found the lieutenant under the marine officers cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, a midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next, was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear evidence against them," and he seized on the captain's clerk who was immediately put to death. [Lon. pop.]

Encouragement of the fine arts.

A subscription is circulating in New-York for the purpose of importing from Paris, exact models in statuary, of the *Venus de Medicis*, the *Apollo Belvidere*, the *Hercules Farnese*, and the *Group of the Laocoon*, which are intended as exemplars for American artists. Perfect copies, it is said, can be taken by Parisian sculptors, at a very moderate expence. The sum of 5000 dollars, it is presumed, will accomplish these objects. Should this subscription succeed, of which there is little doubt, it being warmly patronized, it is proposed to extend it to procure other copies of the great remains of antiquity. Were a society instituted, of sufficient spirit, to establish an adequate fund, the interest of which only to be applied, for the purpose of procuring from Europe, models of architecture, sculpture and painting; the beneficial effects would be progressive and infinite.—*Vois aux amateurs.*

Extract of a letter from an American of the first respectability, in Paris, to his literary correspondent in New-York.

"The most interesting business at present in the literary world, is the publication by Recundier, upon Egypt; it is a very superb work, of which with great difficulty, I shall procure a copy at 15 guineas subscription. An order has been passed for forming a national one, under the direction of the learned men who were in Egypt; this will be the grandest literary work in the world, but as it will be many years before it can be executed, the one in the press is in great request—the subscription is full.

"The researcher into that country have thrown the greatest light upon chronology, and seem to confirm the Indian calculation of the world's age with which the ancients (Herodotus excepted) appear to have been ignorant. Gen. Deslax, in reducing Upper Egypt, has discovered no less than six monuments, containing Zodiacs, which appear evidently

to have formed the Egyptian calendar; copies and models of which have been taken with great accuracy. They appear to have been erected fifteen thousand years before Christ, when the vernal equinox was in the balance, all the signs being figurative of the seasons in Egypt. Under the Bull the land was ploughed for the spring crop, Aquarius crowned with lotus, typified the inundations of the Nile. If this is taken for the summer solstice, all the signs will correspond with the seasons at that period; by this means too the age of the public buildings may be ascertained, because many of them contain their calendar, which we may suppose to conform to the seasons when a building was erected, so as to serve as a monument of the time; of this it is asserted that the proofs are numerous and conclusive, by this mode of calculation—Some of them appear to have been founded six thousand years before Christ, which is more extraordinary, as the oldest of them have been built in part, of the ruins of some, that must of course, have been many ages older, since many of the stones used, in their construction, bear the half effaced inscriptions of older times. Remember, however, I only give you the opinions of the learned here, upon facts that are not to be disputed: I mean to preserve all my respect for Moses, that I brought to this land of infidelity; and I shall sincerely grieve if the philosophers of the 19th century, prove him to be as ignorant of chronology, as his principal supporter on this ground did of astronomy in the 18th century.—And since Newton in the 18th century, while he detected his errors in astronomy, made up for it by confirming his chronology; I shall sincerely lament, if the philosophers of the 19th century, shall shew him to have been alike ignorant in both—though by the bye, I do not think his knowledge of either, of much importance to the confirmation of his doctrines."

Annapolis, July 8.

IMPORTANT!

By the arrival at New-York of the ship American, from Liverpool, London papers to the 18th of May have been received, from which the following articles are extracted:—

LONDON, May 17.

Yesterday we received French journals of the 15th and 13th inst. it appears from these, that the decree proposing to elect Buonaparte chief consul for life, had been readily adopted by the councils, and means were taking to obtain the sense of the people upon it, which there can be little doubt, will be equally favourable to the ambitious wishes of the chief consul. As we remarked on Saturday, but one step more, remains to be taken, which is, to settle a new Dynasty in the family of Buonaparte. The re-establishment of the Catholic religion, or at least the manner in which it has been re-established, seems to have occasioned a great degree of discontent. The Jacobins are strongly averse to the measure, and the Catholics dislike the encroachments which have been made on the ancient power of the pope. These discontents begin already to shew themselves. It is stated in some private letters, that an attempt was made a few days ago on the life of the chief consul, while he attended the parade; and several of the generals, who have expressed themselves too freely with respect to the growing ambition of Buonaparte, have been ordered to reside a considerable distance from Paris. The chief consul for the further security of his person, means to create a new corps, to be called the *Sacred Legion*; composed of picked and distinguished men. All the private accounts from the French capital certainly concur in stating, that a storm is gathering, which must perhaps very speedily burst.

The French funds have again fallen back to 57. An order of council, it is said, has actually been given for prohibiting the importation of any article of French growth or manufacture, except such as have been already ordered and shipped for this country. This order is in consequence of the prohibition of the French government of English manufactures; and we have little doubt will lead to some commercial arrangements which may be beneficial to this country.

[The official details of these important proceedings will appear in our next.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the personal property of SAMUEL DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, oxen, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The above property will be sold on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH DEALE.

All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there- of to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale. July 1, 1802.

L O S T.

Supposed by Lending.

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1793, both inclusive, in one volume.—A return of them will much oblige J. GREEN.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSERH WILKINSON, Calvert county, Executor.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration to the estate of SAMUEL WARD, of BENJAMIN, deceased, requests all those who have claims against said estate to present them, legally attested, for payment, and those indebted to make payment, to

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

July 6, 1802.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,
BENJAMIN TALBERT,
PAUL TALBERT,
JOHN TALBERT,
WILLIAM D. BALL.

May 18, 1802.

A NEW PUBLICATION OF ORIGINAL MUSIC.

AMBITIOUS to receive and retain the patronage of a liberal and discerning public, Mr. DUPONT respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has published a book, entitled, *The United States Country Dances*, with figures and accompaniments for the PIANO FORTE; also a new set of COTILLONS, with figures, called after the American navy. Composed by Mr. Dupont, professor of dancing, and original composer of cadriels in America, and now residing at his house in East-street, Baltimore. The public books to be had at the printing-office.

June 29, 1802.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1802.

The creditors of William Biggs, deceased,
against
The attorney-general.

THE said creditors apply, by their bill, for a decree directing the sale of the real estate of the said William Biggs, for the payment of his just debts; they state, that the said Biggs died intestate, without leaving any known heir capable of inheriting his said estate, and the chancellor having, from his own knowledge, reason to believe that the said Biggs hath died, without any such heir, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the twenty-third day of July next, to the intent that all persons may have notice of the application of the said creditors, and that any person who may conceive himself interested may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, before the tenth day of September next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

INTEND to apply to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz. a tract called the WIDOW'S PURCHASE, it being part of a tract of land called RILEY'S RANGE, also a tract called DUCKMAN'S EMPLOYMENT, it being also part of the tract called Riley's Range, a tract called MOOR'S CULTIVATION, a tract called FARMER'S CULTIVATION, and my part of a tract of land called STRIFE, agreeable to the acts of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

COLMORE DUVAL.

June 10, 1802.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, which he will sell in small quantities, viz. Red and yellow bark, castor oil, glauber's salts, opium, magnesia, sage, Goulard's extract, Anderson's, Scott's, and H. Wilkins's anti-bilious pills; also a few Janets.

He has added to his assortment of dry goods, Irish linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Irish dowlas, dimities, boys and men's felt hats, fustians, &c. &c. which he will sell remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of this state, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, for the sale of the real estate of MARY LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceased, in which the subscriber is appointed trustee for making sale thereof, notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 22d day of July next, at THOMAS T. SIMMONS, living on the premises, to wit:

PART of a tract of land, lying in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, called REP HALL; also part of a tract of land, adjoining the aforesaid land, called LONG LANE, containing in the whole about 231 acres; this land is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, and has some meadow ground on it, with a sufficient quantity of wood to support it for many years; the improvements are, a dwelling-house, with a cellar and garden, a kitchen, with a cellar, a tobacco house, and all other convenient out houses, all of which, with very little expence, can be put in complete repair; likewise on the said premises there is an excellent apple orchard. A more particular description of the above land has been deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will have an opportunity of viewing them, but a careful survey will be made, and the plat will be shewn at the day of sale. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and upon obtaining the chancellor's ratification of any sale to be made, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, and sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, that is to say, all the right, title, interest, and estate, therein and thereto, which hath descended from the said Mary Lyles, deceased, to her heirs mentioned in the petition, which is referred to in the said decree, and upon the due acknowledgment and recording of the said deed, the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their assigns, shall thereupon be entitled to the said lands to be conveyed to his, her, or their only use, free, clear, and discharged from claims of the defendants in the said decree referred to, or any of them claiming, by, from, or under the deceased, mediately or immediately.

The creditors of the deceased Mary Lyles are hereby notified, that they are to exhibit to the chancery office their respective claims, with all the proofs and vouchers to establish the same, within three months from the aforesaid day of sale.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Trustee.

Calvert county, June 24, 1802.

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE OF MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 12, 1802.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,
SADDLER.

INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Corn-Hill-street, and will carry on the saddlery business in its various branches, and as it is his fixed resolution to attend to the duty of his profession has a flattering hope he shall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country shall have punctual attention.

Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSON'S REAR, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

ELIZABETH DARE.

Calvert county, July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SHIPLEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1802.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape from the subscriber, on his way to the Tennessee state, two negro men, DAVID and SAM. David is of a yellowish complexion, about twenty-five years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, it is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as he was seen there a few days past. Sam is a likely young black fellow, about twenty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, he is suspected to be in the neighbourhood of major Thomas Snowden, as he has a wife at Mr. John Thomas's. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them in any goal, so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them, which will be paid if information be given to JOHN BEARD, near Annapolis.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

June 28, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the State of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his cloathing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue calmer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

MUSIC.

3X FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT FINE TON'D
PIANO FORTE.

Inquire of Mr. REINAGLE, at Mrs. BRYCE'S.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

To be RENTED.

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DUVAL, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and flammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVAL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

On Tuesday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk-Ridge,

ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, son of John, containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, and Addition, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horses, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER, HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

IMPORTANT!

A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
 Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
 Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
 And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
 At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in
 Annapolis.
DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
 A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
 mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
 an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
 a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
 to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
 agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
 arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
 of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
 I comply with your request in stating my opinion
 of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
 for two or three years past, with uniform success,
 whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
 rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
 an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
 ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
 panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
 breathing.
 On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
 Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
 serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
 cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
 complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
 caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
 greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
 ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
 his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
 could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
 of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
 desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
 invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
 speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
 plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
 indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
 the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
 intoxication, or any other destructive temperance to
 the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
 peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
 layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
 to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
 Nervous disorders Violent cramps in the
 Consumptions Stomach and back
 Lowness of spirits Indigestion
 Loss of appetite Melancholy
 Impurity of blood Gout in the stomach
 Hysterical affections Pains in the limbs
 Inward weaknesses Relaxations
 Seminal weaknesses Involuntary emissions
 Fluoribus (or whites) Obstinate gleets
 Barrenness Impotency, &c. &c.
 In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
 and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
 impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
 the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
 nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
 the use of this medicine has performed the most al-
 mazing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
 palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
 &c.—And has performed more cures in the above
 complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
 made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn.**

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
 I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
 matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
 joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
 and which had baffled every article in the Materia
 Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
 practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
 you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
 it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
 street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
 phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
 that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
 with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
 the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
 be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
 length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
 maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
 respectable medical advice was followed, and every
 probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
 cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
 Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
 Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
 plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
 health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenzer Ferguson,**
 Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
 county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
 of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
 sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
 rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
 from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
 bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
 title, so commonly complained of as operating with
 violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
 of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
 constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
 innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
 not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
 tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
 in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
 the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
 sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
 and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
 ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
 feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
 safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
 occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS;

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
 of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
 the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitida
 or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
 tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
 this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
 it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
 agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
 corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
 seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
 privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
 teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
 food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
 and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
 pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
 and thighs, with lowness of spirits—flow fever, with
 small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
 thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
 and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
 should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
 success in all complaints similar to those above de-
 scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
 the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
 and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
 annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
 cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
 medy known, and has restored to health and strength
 a great number when in an advanced stage of this
 fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
 given for every part of the necessary treatment in
 such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
 ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
 taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
 any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
 application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
 worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
 to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
 motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
 ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
 his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appren-
 sions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
 milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
 that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
 business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
 formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
 dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
 the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
 but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
 that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
 gour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
 of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
 sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
 in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX or**
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
 elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
 The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
 of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
 may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
 Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
 powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
 fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
 human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
 ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
 evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler, York-town,**
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTHER,**
 minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

Tork, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
 to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
 use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
 medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
 to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
 tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
 was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
 time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
 of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
 administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
 agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
 stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
 inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
 mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
 ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
 riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
 lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
 different occasions I have used this medicine as a
 purging substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
 ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
 of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
 by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
 medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
 most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
 promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
 that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
 disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
 them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
 Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
 safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
 basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
 preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
 skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
 flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-
 burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
 peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
 essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
 and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
 clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
 bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
 countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
 the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
 cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
 acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
 cumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
 whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
 dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
 rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
 failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
 ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
 fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
 experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
 prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
 mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
 stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
 plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
 by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
 taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
 gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
 tormenting smart which attends the application of
 other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
 "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
 fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
 to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
 and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
 bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-
 store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
 spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
 of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
 cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
 brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness of
 the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
 taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.